

CUSTOMER NO.: 24498**Serial No. 10/584,686**

Response to Final Office Action dated 7/22/08

Response dated: 8/27/08

**PATENT
PD040005****RECEIVED
CENTRAL FAX CENTER****AUG 27 2008****Amendments to the Claims**

Please cancel claim 13 without prejudice.

Please add claim 14.

Please amend claims 1 as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) Method for analyzing an abnormal region on an optical recording medium, including the steps of:
 - detecting the abnormal region;
 - ~~- measuring the radial extension of the abnormal region perpendicular to a track direction; and~~
 - ~~- determining the type of the abnormal region based on the measured radial extension;~~
 - ~~wherein the step of determining the type of the abnormal region includes making a jump over the abnormal region perpendicular to the track direction; and~~
 - obtaining information on the type of abnormal region during the jump;
 - determining the radial extension of the abnormal region perpendicular to the track direction; and
 - determining the type of the abnormal region based on the information obtained during the jump.
2. (Original) Method according to claim 1, wherein the step of determining the type of the abnormal region further includes:
 - differentiating between a first group of types and a second group of types of abnormal region based on the obtained information.
3. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 1, wherein the step of obtaining information on the type of abnormal region during the jump includes evaluating a data signal and/or a track crossing signal obtained from the optical recording medium.
4. (Original) Method according to claim 1, wherein the step of measuring the radial extension of the abnormal region includes one of:
 - measuring the time needed for jumping over the abnormal region; and

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- counting a number of pulses emitted by a phase locked loop during jumping over the abnormal region, the phase locked loop replicating a track crossing signal obtained before reaching the abnormal region in the jumping step.

5. (Original) Method according to claim 1, further including the steps of:

- jumping back to the start of the abnormal region;
- reading data stored in the abnormal region; and
- evaluating the data for determining the type of abnormal region.

6. (Original) Method according to claim 5, wherein the step of evaluating the data for determining the type of abnormal region includes at least one of:

- evaluating a sync signal included in the data; and
- evaluating the data frequency in the abnormal region.

7. (Original) Method according to claim 5, wherein the step of measuring the radial extension of the abnormal region includes counting the number of wrong syncs in the abnormal region.

8. (Original) Method according to claim 1, further including the step of storing the position, the radial extension and/or the type of the abnormal region on the optical recording medium.

9. (Original) Method according to claim 1, wherein the types of abnormal region include at least one of a groove region, a mirror region, a defect region, a wrong bitrate region and a wrong structure region.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

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12. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 2, wherein the step of differentiating between a first group of types and a second group of types of abnormal region based on the obtained information includes:

- classifying an abnormal region as belonging to the first group of types if an evaluation of the abnormal region does only take a short time compared with the evaluation of the abnormal region in the second group of types; and
- otherwise classifying an abnormal region as belonging to the second group of types.

13. (Cancelled)

14. (New) Method according to claim 1, further including the step of:

- differentiating between a first group of types and a second group of types of abnormal region based on the obtained information,
- wherein an abnormal region is classified as belonging to the first group of types if the abnormalities of the detected signal are caused by physical characteristics of the recording medium; and
- wherein an abnormal region is classified as belonging to the second group of types if the abnormalities of the detected signal are caused by erroneous data.